(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1925.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1783.

BOSTON, *November* 10.

LAST Thurſday evening, a ſea faring man by the name of John Johnſton, in a fray which happened in Royal Exchange lane, (commonly ſo called) was inhumanly ſtab'd, in four different parts of his body (of which wounds he died laſt Saturday). A number of the inhabitants having collected, immediately purſued the murderers, who appeared to be three in number, but two only were taken. The principal villain appears to be one Corſumo Garſella, a Portugueſe ſeaman, who was overtaken near Croſs-ſtreet, and committed to gaol. As he ran through the ſtreets, he kept his knife drawn, and thruſt at every one who oppoſed him. Mr. —— Jones, endeavouring to ſtop him, received an affecting ſtab in his groin, though we hope not dangerous. The knife, upon examination, appeared to have been a caſe knife ground ſharp on both ſides to a point, and the blade near ſeven inches long, and one inch wide. A jury of inqueſt ſat on the body laſt Saturday, and were of opinion, that Mr. John Johnſton was wilfully murdered, and from ſeveral ſubſtantial evidences, it appeared, that Corſumo Garſella, was a principal accomplice.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, October 10, 1783.

"You will be informed before this reaches you, of the horrible gales that have been between the 12th and 20th of September, and near the latitude 31, and about 58 longitude. As many as eight or ten ſail have arrived here diſmaſted, ſome of whom ſaw veſſels go down in the gale."

PROVIDENCE, *November* 8.

Advices from Surinam mention, that the governor of that place lately died there, ſuddenly.

Tueſday laſt a child about three years of age, ſon to colonel Chriſtopher Olney, fell into a deep well; his mother with great preſence of mind (no other grown perſon being near) immediately deſcended the well, and reſcued the child after he had been in the water about two minutes.

NEW-YORK, *November* 18.

By his excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Eſq; governor of the ſtate of New-York, general and commander in chief of all the militia, and admiral of the navy of the ſame.

PROCLAMATION.

L. S. WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that his Britannic majeſty's forces will be withdrawn from certain parts of the ſouthern diſtrict of this ſtate, on Friday the twenty-firſt, and from the remaining part of the ſaid diſtrict (Staten-Iſland and the poſt at Dennys's, on Nauſau-Iſland, excepted) on the twenty-ſecond inſtant; I do, therefore, by theſe preſents, require the council, conſtituted by the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the temporary government of the ſouthern parts of this ſtate, whenever the enemy ſhall abandon or be diſpoſſeſſed of the ſame, and until the legiſlature can be convened," paſſed the twenty-third day of October, 1779; to meet at Guion's tavern, at Eaſt-Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, on the ſaid twenty firſt inſtant; of which the ſeveral members, compoſing the ſaid council, will take notice, and give their attendance accordingly; and I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and require the inhabitants within ſuch parts of the ſaid ſouthern diſtrict, from which the ſaid forces ſhall be withdrawn as aforeſaid, and all others whom it may concern, to yield due obedience to the laws of this ſtate, and to be vigilant in preſerving the public peace and good order.

Given under my hand and the privy ſeal of the ſaid ſtate, at Poughkeepſie, this fifteenth day of November, in the eighth year of the independence of the ſaid ſtate, 1783.

GEORGE CLINTON.

By his excellency's command,

ROBERT BENSON, ſec.

We hear that their excellencies general Waſhington and governor Clinton, are expected here on Saturday next.

Laſt Friday evening Mr. Epraim Smith, heretofore inſpector of the markets, aſſiſted by a party of ſoldiers, determined that the damned rebels, as that worthy character is pleaſed to term them, ſhould not enjoy ſo ſmall a convenience when the inſolence of his office ſhould be no more, cut down and carried to his houſe the bell of the Fly-Market, with threats of proſtrating the whole of the erections there: but, it is with great pleaſure we inform the public, that the commandant, having been made acquainted with the tranſaction by a gentleman who happened accidentally to be preſent, he not only ſeverely reprimanded Mr. Smith for his conduct; but Mr. Smith, by his orders, will have the mortification of replacing the bell in its old ſtation. (*Le malheureux Ephraim!*)

It is requeſted of the gentlemen who have ſerved in the American army, now in town, on the arrival of his excellency general Waſhington, to appear with their union cockades, in compliment to his excellency, and our great and good ally, Louis, the ſixteenth.

Nov. 20. His excellency general Waſhington, is expected in town on Saturday next, when, for the honour, dignity, and juſtice of the American nation, it is to be hoped every real friend to it will obſerve that ſteady, decent behaviour ſo ſtrongly recommended by this illuſtrious character; as the adopting his noble ſentiments cannot but be productive of the happieſt conſequences.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 25.

We have it from a French gentleman of diſtinction, that the ſhip America, of 74 guns, (preſented by congreſs to our good ally, the king of France) arrived at Breſt, from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, after a fine paſſage of 22 days. She is an excellent ſhip, a fine ſailer, and is greatly admired by the naval officers at Breſt.

Sir Guy Carleton, with the remains of his Britiſh legions, will retire to Long Iſland, and Staten-Iſland, until the arrival of another diviſion of tranſports, which is momently expected from Europe.

We have been favoured with authentic copies of the following letter and addreſs, which were preſented to his excellency general Waſhington, on the 15th inſtant.

SIR, *Weſt Point, November* 15, 1783.

THE officers of the part of the army who agreed on the incloſed addreſs, having committed to us the honour of preſenting it—with great pleaſure we now offer to your excellency this teſtimony of their affectionate attachment and reſpect. We have the honour to be, with perfect conſideration, Sir, your excellency's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,

A. M'DOUGALL, major general,
H. KNOX, major-general,
T. PICKERING, quarter maſter-general.

His excellency general Waſhington.

The addreſs is as follows:

To his excellency general Waſhington, commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

WE, the officers of the part of the army remaining on the banks of the Hudſon, have received your excellency's ſerious and farewel addreſs to the armies of the United States. We beg your acceptance of our unfeigned thanks for the communication, and your affectionate aſſurances of inviolable attachment and friendſhip. If your attempts to enſure to the armies the juſt, the promiſed rewards of their long, ſevere, and dangerous ſervices have failed of ſucceſs, we believe it has ariſen from cauſes not in your excellency's power to control. With extreme regret do we reflect on the occaſion which called for ſuch endeavours. But while we thank your excellency for theſe exertions in favour of the troops you have ſo ſucceſsfully commanded, we pray it may be believed, that in this ſentiment our own particular intereſts have but a ſecondary place, and that even the ultimate ingratitude of the people (were that poſſible) would not ſhake the patriotiſm of thoſe who ſuffer by it. Still with pleaſing wonder and with grateful joy ſhall we contemplate the glorious concluſion of our labours. To that merit in the revolution which, under the auſpices of Heaven, the armies have diſplayed, poſterity will do juſtice, and the ſons will bluſh, whoſe fathers were their foes. Moſt gladly would we caſt a veil on every act which ſullies the reputation of our country; never ſhould the page of hiſtory be ſtained with its diſhonour; even from our memories ſhould the idea be eraſed. We lament the oppoſition to thoſe ſalutary meaſures which the wiſdom of the union has planned; meaſures which alone can recover and fix on a permanent baſis the credit of the ſtates: meaſures which are eſſential to the juſtice, the honour, and intereſt of the nation. While ſhe was giving the nobleſt proofs of magnanimity, with conſcious pride we ſaw her growing fame, and regardleſs of preſent ſufferings, we looked forward to the end of our toils and dangers, to brighter ſcenes in proſpect; there we beheld the genius of our country dignified by ſovereignty and independence, ſupported by juſtice and adorned with every liberal virtue; there we ſaw patient huſbandry fearleſs extend her cultured fields, and animated commerce ſpread her ſails to every wind; there we beheld fair ſcience lift her head, with all the arts attending in her train; there, bleſt with freedom, we ſaw the human mind expand, and throwing aſide the reſtraints which confined it to the narrow bounds of *country*, it embraced the *world*. Such were our fond hopes, and with ſuch delightful proſpects did they preſent us: nor are we diſappointed. Thoſe animating *proſpects* are now changed and changing to *realities*; and actively to have contributed to their production is our pride, our glory. But JUSTICE alone can give them ſtability; in that JUSTICE we ſtill believe. Still we hope that the prejudices of the miſinformed will be removed, and the arts of falſe and ſelfiſh popularity, addreſſed to the feelings of avarice, defeated; or in the worſt event, the world, we hope, will make the juſt diſtinction. We truſt the diſingenuouſneſs of a few, will not ſully the reputation, the honour and dignity of the great and reſpectable majority of the ſtates.

We are happy in the opportunity juſt preſented, of congratulating your excellency on the certain concluſion of the *definitive treaty of peace*. Relieved at length from long ſuſpenſe, our warmeſt wiſh is to return to the boſom of our country, to reſume the character of citizens; and it will be our higheſt ambition to become uſeful ones. To your excellency this great event muſt be peculiarly pleaſing: for while at the head of her armies, urged by patriot virtues and magnanimity, you perſevered, under the preſſure of every poſſible difficulty and diſappointment, in the purſuit of the great objects of the war—the freedom and ſafety of your country—your heart panted for the tranquil enjoyments of peace. We cordially rejoice with you that the period of indulging them has arrived ſo ſoon. In contemplating the bleſſings of liberty and independence, the rich prize of eight years hardy adventure, paſt ſufferings will be forgotten; or if remembered, the recollection will ſerve to heighten the reliſh of preſent happineſs. We ſincerely pray GOD this happineſs may long be your's; and that when you quit the ſtage of human life, you may receive from the UNERRING JUDGE the rewards of valour exerted to ſave the oppreſſed—of patriotiſm and diſintereſted virtue.

Nov. 29. On Saturday laſt John Thaxter, Eſq; private ſecretary to the honourable Mr. Adams, arrived here from l'Orient, via New-York, where he was landed from on board the French packet, the Courier de l'Europe, which left France on the 26th of September. This gentleman comes with official diſpatches to congreſs from their miniſters in Europe; and brings the definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, which will not be publiſhed until it has been formally laid before the United States in congreſs aſſembled. However, we can aſſure our readers that the articles which compoſe this treaty are preciſely the ſame as thoſe compoſing the proviſional articles, but with a ſmall difference in the preamble and concluſion. It was ſigned at Paris the 3d of September laſt.

The treaty of commerce was not concluded when the packet left France.

LONDON.

Sept. 27. Lord Northington, in all his diſpatches for ſix weeks paſt, has given it repeatedly as his opinion, that diſturbances of a very ſerious nature will break out in Ireland; that the ſpirit of independence riſes every day; and the moſt alarming determination of the people, that no arts of Government ſhall be practiſed in the houſe of commons to make that body act in contradiction to the ſentiments of the aſſociated corps.

Sept. 29. It was generally reported on Saturday, that peace would be proclaimed, in form, with France and Spain, on this day ſe'nnight.

Accounts were received on Saturday from the Baltick of a violent ſtorm of wind having done conſiderable damage, and that twelve or fourteen ſhips had been ſtranded on the coaſt of Norway, and ſeveral others conſiderably damaged.

The ratification of the definitive treaties with the French and Spaniards cloſes our negotiations with thoſe powers, nothing now remains but the Dutch fiat, to ſecure to us the bleſſings of peace.

The lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal have been pleaſed to appoint Mrs. Macfarlan, of Richmond, in Yorkſhire, a maſter extraordinary for taking affidavits in the high court of chancery.

There has been more tempeſtuous weather all over the globe within theſe fifteen months paſt than was ever known before during the memory of the oldeſt man living; to recapitulate the remarkable ſtorms only would be endleſs; the loſs of our ſhipping on the Atlantic ocean amounts to an incredible ſum: and in the Eaſt-Indies they have had two perfect hurricanes, whoſe violence an European can have no conception of, unleſs he has been in the Weſt or Eaſt-Indies, to ſee their operation.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 20.

"M. Potemnaut the Ruſſian miniſter, in a conference lately with ſome members of this government, has received aſſurance that France would obſerve a ſtrict neutrality in the war between the empreſs and the Porte. The ſhips of both powers are to be admitted freely into the ports of France.

"Yeſterday was tried, according to appointment, the experiment of the aroſtatic globe. The greateſt concourſe of people aſſembled early, in the firſt court of the palace at Verſailles. A fire-pot was let off to inform the ſpectators of the time when the air was about to be introduced into the globe; a ſecond fire-pot announced its being filled up, which was done under the direction of Monſ. Montgolfier, and laſted about ten minutes, when a third fire-pot gave notice of the cords which tied down the globe being cut off, it inſtantly flew up in the air, and by its prodigious ſize ſtruck every beholder with admiration. To its inferior part of a large wicker baſket was faſtened, containing a ſheep, a duck, and a cock. The elevation of the globe was eſtimated at about 200 fathoms. By the impulſe of a briſk ſouth-weſt wind, it took its courſe horizontally, which laſted 27 ſeconds, when it gradually declined towards the earth, and at laſt fell in the foreſt of Vaucreſſon, at a place called Careſour-Marechal, half a league diſtant from the place of its departure. Monſ. Pilaire de Rozier was the firſt who arrived at the place, and found the balloon ſeparated from the baſket by ſome felled wood that lay on the ground. The ſheep was feeding quietly, nor were the cock or duck any way hurt by their aereal excurſion. A barometer, which had been placed above the baſket, was overturned, but not in the leaſt fractured.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS a definitive treaty of peace and friendſhip between us, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the King of Spain, hath been concluded at Verſailles on the third day of this inſtant, September, and the ratifications thereof have been exchanged upon the nineteenth inſtant: in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit hereby to command, that the ſame be pub-

lished throughout all our dominions; and we do declare to all our loving ſubjects our will and pleaſure, that the ſaid treaty of peace and friendſhip be obſerved inviolably, as well by ſea as land, and in all places whatſoever; ſtrictly charging and commanding all our loving ſubjects to take notice hereof, and conform themſelves thereunto accordingly.

Given at our court at St. James's, the twenty-ſixth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, in the twenty-third year of our reign.

God ſave the King.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 4.*

Laſt night his Excellency the preſident of Congreſs arrived in this city.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Weſt-Point, November 16, 1783.

THE definitive treaty being concluded, and the city of New-York to be evacuated on the 22d inſtant, his excellency the commander in chief propoſes to celebrate the peace at that place, on Monday the firſt day of December next, by a diſplay of the fireworks and illumination which were intended to be exhibited at this poſt, or ſuch of them as have not been injured by time, and can be removed.

JNO. DOUGHTY, Fort Major.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MARYLAND.

THERE are ſome leading politicians, who have decided moſt pointedly in favour of a new paper emiſſion, and ſtrenuouſly aſſert, that if we will make one more trial, it cannot fail of ſucceſs. It is my intention to examine the arguments uſed in ſupport of the meaſure, and in ſo doing I ſhall lay down certain principles, which I ſhould have taken at this time of day to be incontrovertible, and which I conceived a little obſervation muſt have ſuggeſted to every reaſonable man; but theſe the gentlemen either know little about, or ſuffer them to have no weight in determining a queſtion ſo very intereſting to the public.

That the community deeply feels the want of a circulating medium; that creditors cannot collect debts; that merchants cannot procure money to carry on their buſineſs; that the people have not wherewithal to pay the tax; and that a thorough conviction of the neceſſity of removing theſe evils, will engage every man in ſupport of a paper emiſſion; is the firſt though not the moſt perſuaſive argument. The ſcarcity of money I readily admit; whether it is a real or artificial ſcarcity is little to the purpoſe; but that the ſenſe of a general evil will engage each individual to act different from what intereſt ſhall dictate, I ſtrenuouſly deny.

The main ſupport of paper money is opinion; which indeed is the grand foundation of all power in government. It is unneceſſary to recite thoſe ill-judged acts of the legiſlature, which have deſtroyed all confidence between individuals, and that faith which men are naturally diſpoſed to place in a government, conſtituted by themſelves; but it may not be improper to explain what is meant by opinion, when applied to paper money—it is a firm belief, that paper is equal to, and will anſwer all the purpoſes of, ſpecie. If that opinion exiſts, the plan is ſmooth and eaſy; that it does not exiſt at preſent, and that there ſhould be a certainty of its reeſtabliſhment, before we venture on an expedient which has been ſo often before productive of ruinous conſequences, I think no diſintereſted man will deny.

If we reaſon from the ſucceſs of paper money under the old government, and thence form concluſions in favour of the plan, a much juſter inference might be drawn from the prejudices occaſioned by the ill fate of the various recent emiſſions. But, ſay the advocates for the meaſure, How can you reaſon from the prejudices of the people, when almoſt all orders of men, even the merchants of Baltimore, are clamorous for an emiſſion? With me, this conſideration has not the leaſt weight to demonſtrate the exiſtence of opinion. I can account for the wiſhes of theſe men. A diſhoneſt debtor may entertain the fond hopes of another tender law, or another aſſociation. An honeſt man may ſuppoſe, that by introducing an abundance of money, he will be enabled with more eaſe to diſcharge his debt. Intereſt may be ſo ſtrong a biaſs on the moſt upright man, as to make him willing to try all experiments. The people find themſelves uneaſy from the weight of taxes, and would undoubtedly be extremely well pleaſed to be furniſhed with the means of paying, with as much eaſe, as when red money, which they procured at the rate of two for one, was taken at par. As for the merchants, who have experienced the gains ariſing from the fluctuation of paper to be the moſt profitable part of their buſineſs; as for thoſe who would be willing to give thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. for the uſe of money for one year, I am not ſurpriſed if the plan has their warmeſt approbation, and if they even conſent to borrow it from the ſtate as ſpecie. To come to the point at once. Is there a planter or farmer, who would ſell the whole of his crop, at the preſent price, for this paper? Is there a gentleman, who has juſt placed his ſpecie at intereſt, with good ſecurity, who would be willing to take it? Would a merchant take it, for an aſſortment of ſaleable goods, at the current price? If theſe queſtions muſt be anſwered in the negative, the legiſlature ſhould adopt ſome very effectual meaſure, to ſupply the want of opinion, if they expect bills of credit to ſerve as a circulating medium, to comply with the juſt requiſitions of congreſs, and, in every reſpect, to be equal to gold and ſilver.

I believe, the wit of man can deviſe no method for the ſupport of paper, where opinion fails, except by creating uſes and demands. To talk of ample funds for their redemption at a diſtant day, betrays a total ignorance of the ſubject. The truth is, that bills of credit, which have neither opinion, nor demand, for their ſupport, can be conſidered on no better footing than the notes or obligations of a private perſon. Let the wealthieſt, moſt reputable man in the ſtate, paſs his bond for 100 pounds, or any ſmaller ſum, payable in five years, and it would ſell to very few men for more than one half; but only contrive, that this bond ſhall fulfil every purpoſe that ſpecie can do, and it will immediately be equal in value. It will be juſt the ſame with public bills of credit. If the debtor knows, that he can, without injuſtice, diſcharge therewith ſpecie debts; if the merchant is ſatisfied that he can diſpoſe of it in other ſtates, as ſpecie; if governmet will receive it as ſuch for taxes; if it can at any time be exchanged without difficulty for gold and ſilver; then is it, to all intents and purpoſes, equal to gold and ſilver. If there is a ſingle material uſe which it will not anſwer, then will a difference be made between it and ſpecie. The government may provide, that it ſhall be taken for taxes and debts due to the ſtate; it may make it a legal tender between individuals; but as the payment of debts and taxes does not comprehend the greateſt uſes of money, theſe proviſions will be found inadequate. By creating a ſingle demand, you might indeed make paper of any value you pleaſe. For inſtance—the taxes to be levied in any one year amount to 120,000 pounds ſpecie; you afterwards emit bills of credit to the amount of 30,000 pounds, and ordain, that one dollar ſhall diſcharge as much of the tax as two ſilver dollars. Here then is a hot and preſſing demand for 60,000 pounds, to diſcharge 120,000 pounds ſpecie, and there is but juſt half enough to anſwer it fully; there will be a competition among the purchaſers, and, probably, about 12/6 ſpecie may be had for a dollar bill. I do not learn that ſuch a plan of emiſſion as this is in contemplation. I do not think the ſtate could afford to adopt it. It muſt nevertheleſs be a ſcheme ſomewhat ſimilar at this time, which can make paper equal or ſuperior to ſpecie. To make it exactly equal, would require a nicety of political calculation, not to be found in more than one man belonging to the ſtate.

An attention to the hiſtory of red money, will illuſtrate every poſition. In the campaign of 1781, the community was deſtitute of a proper circulating medium, and the ſtate wanted the means of carrying on the war. The ſum of 200,000 pounds was directed to be iſſued in bills of credit, redeemable within four years; (it is needleſs to mention, how they came into the hands of the people, and how long it was before the whole were emitted.) Britiſh property, to the amount of a much greater ſum, was appropriated for their redemption, and great part of it immediately ſold; private property was likewiſe mortgaged; to crown all, there was a general aſſociation, and men pledged their ſacred honour to receive them as ſpecie. Was it poſſible for a plan ſo well concerted to fail? To the eternal diſgrace of the people of Maryland, and more particularly the merchants of Baltimore, ſome men will exclaim, it did fail. But I ſay, that neither the people, nor the merchants, were to blame; it was impoſſible for it to ſucceed; opinion was wanted, and the legiſlature did not create uſes and demands to ſupply the defect. Notwithſtanding every proviſion they had made, it ſcarcely paſſed as ſpecie at all between individuals. Some few creditors indeed, who could not violate ſo recent and ſolemn an engagement, received it with reluctance. A few merchants, of more than common public ſpirit, ſold goods for it at the old price; others, more prudently, either raiſed the price, or laid up their moſt ſaleable merchandiſe; and the farmers and planters generally would not ſell their commodities at all. After a very little time, the ſigners of the aſſociation conſidered themſelves as abſolved from their engagement; there was then but one immediate uſe for the bills, and that was to pay for the confiſcated property already ſold for their redemption; and no body would touch them, except a very few ſpeculators, who calculated on the preſent value of money, payable at a future day, or thoſe who wanted to ſell them to the purchaſers of the confiſcated property, or the purchaſers themſelves. This demand fixed the price for a little time at two for one, and at that rate they paſſed, ſometimes, as a medium of barter, the uncertainty of the rate, at which they might be received at the treaſury, undoubtedly having influenced the price. The memorable diſſent of the ſenate ſoon took away the only immediate certain uſe, and they inſtantly ceaſed to circulate. Another uſe was created—a dollar in theſe bills was to go as far in the payment of taxes as a buſhel of wheat, the price of which was between four and five ſhillings; or twenty ſhillings would diſcharge as much as 100 pounds of tobacco, the price of which was between 12/6 and fifteen ſhillings. The price then of the bills being regulated by the demands of the people, who would not ſpeculate but for advantage, they were again ſold at no higher rate than two for one. As the time for collecting the tax approached, or, as wheat and tobacco roſe in value, they alſo roſe, and were ſometimes ſold at the rate of three for two. They are now taken by the treaſurer at par, and, as there is a very inconſiderable ſum in the hands of the people compared with the demand, they have at length attained a value within 10 per cent. equal to that of ſpecie.

The principles here laid down were more briefly explained by a writer two years ago; they were conſidered, by ſome very profound politicians, as the crude notions and wild dreams of a viſionary projector. I have, in this eſſay, endeavoured to be as full and diſtinct as poſſible, and I flatter myſelf, that experience hath ſet its ſeal to every one of my poſitions. By ſome diſcerning men, I may probably be thought too prolix, and to have laboured to demonſtrate ſelf-evident truths; but if other gentlemen of reſpectable talents and reputation have propoſed a paper emiſſion; if a majority of the people are clamorous for the meaſure; and if the aſſembly are already deliberating on the propoſition, I conceived it my duty, as well as my right, to offer my opinion. A little reading, with a great deal of reflection, has given me ſome inſight into the nature of public credit; and, without vanity (for I have gained nothing by the ſcience) I have never materially erred in my predictions, reſpecting that amazing variety of paper money, with which this ſtate has amuſed and cajoled its citizens; it has enriched men without merit or induſtry; and impoveriſhed men without a fault. During the war it might be neceſſary; but it is, at this time, the buſineſs of a wiſe and honeſt government to repair, not multiply, miſchiefs; to reſtore public credit; to conciliate the affections of its people; and, as far as poſſible, to do juſtice to all. When theſe things are brought about; when obſtinate prejudices ſhall be removed, and injuries totally forgotten; if the exigencies of the ſtate ſhould abſolutely require it; there is a poſſibility, that bills of credit may again become *money*. Until that period, I confeſs myſelf, and I believe every other man, unequal to the taſk of deviſing a fate and eligible plan of an emiſſion.

I come now to examine the arguments adduced to demonſtrate, that, if even this emiſſion ſhould not be equal to gold and ſilver, the public will, nevertheleſs, derive a benefit, which, in its diſtreſſed ſituation, we ought to forego. Calculations have been made of the demands for the enſuing year, and the amount has been ſaid to be ſomewhere about 150,000 pounds—a ſum ample enough to alarm people, who are unwilling to bear a part of that or any other burthen. It is a ſum, which is declared ſo far beyond the abilities of the people, that it is idle to attempt raiſing it by taxation; we are not only to contrive means to leſſen it, but muſt throw into circulation ſome kind of money with which the reſidue may be paid.——For what purpoſes are we to raiſe money at all? Is it not to comply with the requiſitions of congreſs, to pay the intereſt of our debt, and to defray the expences of our government? However we may treat our own citizens; in whatever odious light we may view the civil liſt; however weak their claims may be; we cannot pretend to evade the juſt demands of congreſs; we cannot thruſt paper upon them, nor can they offer it to their creditors. If ever we mean to be a happy reſpectable people; if we wiſh not to betray our ingratitude to Providence by wronging thoſe men, who have been its inſtruments in ſecuring our freedom, we muſt abandon that narrow ſyſtem, which the ſtale arbitrary plea of neceſſity can no longer ſupport. The requiſitions of congreſs do not greatly exceed 80,000 pounds. There will be an equal demand every year, till the continental debt is diminiſhed. If reaſonable duties upon trade, if a variety of other duties, together with a moderate aſſeſſment tax, will not furniſh this ſum, beſides what is neceſſary for our internal government; if we cannot honeſtly raiſe it at all; then are we a poor, miſerable, contemptible people; and it would be infinitely better to declare a bankruptcy at once, and begin anew, with a firm reſolution to be honeſt for the future, than be conſtantly driven to the moſt pitiful ſhifts, to deceive or abuſe our creditors.

But, where is the neceſſity for alarming our fears with reſpect to the ſtate debts? Why is the liſt charged with articles which ought to have been left out, or placed to our credit in the account with congreſs? The debts due to the ſtate amount to a large ſum; confiſcated property, to a great value, remains unſold; and I believe men might be found, who would gladly take upon them the whole ſtate debt, provided the legiſlature would aſſign them this property, with the bonds lodged in the treaſury. Their plan, I conceive, would be this; they would adopt the fair rule of diſcount; they would ſell the remaining confiſcated property for any kind of government paper; and I muſt think, that nothing but a blind reſentment againſt ſpeculators, or ſome ſecret motive of intereſt, can prevent men from ſeeing the propriety and uſefulneſs of the ſcheme.

In my apprehenſion, then, there needs not one farthing to be levied on the people, or raiſed by any new device, on account of the ſtate debt.

Some little conſideration, after all, is due to the civil liſt. To attend only to the ſenſeleſs clamour at an election, one would imagine, that every farthing wreſted from the "hard hand of the peaſant," was applied to the fattening a few lazy officers of government. The plain honeſt truth is this; the legiſlature never voted them a bare ſubſiſtence; it has frequently violated its engagements with reſpect to compenſation; they have been injured more than any others by depreciation; they have been conſtantly ſoothed with the hope of ſomething better at the concluſion of the war; their ſalaries are now to be diminiſhed; and, for even the poor pittance allowed them, it ſeems they muſt wait or receive paper. If there is aught of juſtice, humanity, or policy, in all this, I have neither ſenſe to perceive, nor candour to acknowledge it.

If, then, bills of credit cannot ſerve as a medium of trade; if congreſs will not receive them from the ſtate; if it is unjuſt to force them on our creditors; and if they cannot be applied to defray the expences of our government; what are the advantages expected from an emiſſion?

I have been reaſoning againſt bills of credit in general; I have not had the honour to peruſe the particular plans offered to the houſe of delegates. I am told, that 300,000 pounds are propoſed to be emitted in bills of credit, bearing no intereſt, and redeemable at the end of five years. There are two ways for it to get into the hands of the people; it is to be let upon intereſt, or exchanged for certificates; by the firſt mode the ſtate receives, by the ſecond it ſaves, intereſt, and in the five years will gain 90,000 pounds.

It would be an eaſy matter to expoſe great errors in the calculation, although I make no doubt a conſiderable part, if not the whole, might be iſſued in the one or the other way. The holders of certificates, perceiving no fund provided for paying them either principal or intereſt in ſpecie, would probably exchange, if even theſe bills ſhould have depreciated 100 per cent. and many perſons would incline to borrow them on the ſame principles that they wiſhed to borrow red money as ſpecie, when the paſſing value was only one for two. Is it fair and honeſt, by not paying creditors their intereſt, and denying them the right of diſcounting the principal, to compel them to relinquiſh both for this traſhy paper? Would you court raſh enterpriſing men to embark in the moſt extravagant ruinous plans? Would you give ſpeculators—the men you have abuſed ſo long—would you give them another fair field to diſplay their talents? Will you commit the moſt flagrant injuſtice? Will you thruſt daggers into the hearts of your creditors? Will you, if it be poſſible, reduce public credit to a more deplorable ſtate? And will you do all this on the principle of benefit to the public? No project, which is big with ſo many complicated evils, can be ſalutary to the ſtate; and if inſtead of 90,000 pounds, it could gain a million, the ſcheme deſerves to be damned.

A REVIEWER.

Annapolis, December 2, 1783.

Mr. PRINTER,

THE following plans for diſcharging the debts due by the ſtate, have been lately circulated in manuſcript. They are of different complexions, but both have their advocates. You will oblige ſome of your readers by publiſhing them, in order that the people may judge of their reſpective merits.

Another plan for diſcharging the debt due by the ſtate.

Iſſue bills of credit to the amount of the debts due by the ſtate to its citizens—ſay—£.441,470.

Let the brave ſoldiers and others holding certificates have the privilege of exchanging them at the treaſury for ſaid money—

This plan like the other is ſubject to ſome objections which we ſhall try to anſwer.

It is ſaid that the new money will either maintain its nominal value, or it will depreciate. If it maintains its value it muſt baniſh gold and ſilver. If it depreciates, every citizen muſt be cheated who handles it. If it be made payable in taxes, no ſpecie will be paid. If the tax ſhould be laid part in ſpecie, and part in paper, the diſtinction alone would deſtroy the credit of the paper, for if there was no difference in their value, why eſtabliſh the diſtinction.

Theſe poſitions are admitted but the argument is ſtill good in favour of paper money. From the great importations of Britiſh goods, without which we cannot exiſt, we have already contracted large new debts, and our merchants have begun to export instead of country produce. If we can eſtabliſh a paper medium we ſhall go on to export the precious metals till there is not an ounce of ſilver or gold in the ſtate. This is a ſituation devoutly to be wiſhed for; firſt, becauſe being without money, which is the root of all evil, we ſhould certainly ſoon become remarkably virtuous; and ſecondly, becauſe being as poor as Greeks, in all probability we ſhould alſo become as merry as Greeks. But if the new paper money, as every body in his ſenſes muſt expect, ſhould depreciate, the ſtate muſt gain what individuals loſe, and when it is reduced, ten to one we ſhall ſink it on that ſcale, and pay our debts by a tenth part of their value.

With ſome gentlemen the laſt argument alone would be concluſive in favour of paper money; but there are collateral arguments of no ſmall weight.

At preſent we owe an intereſt to the military creditors and others for their liquidated debts. Whenever theſe have exchanged their certificates for paper money, we ſhall ſave the whole intereſt, which is nearly £. 26,488 per annum. After thus ſaving the intereſt, if we can pay off the principal with a tenth part of its value, we doubtleſs ſhall obtain the thanks of our conſtituents.

It has been objected, that by the introduction of paper, and baniſhment of gold and ſilver, we ſhall be diſabled from paying our part of the continental requiſitions. The concluſion is admitted, but the injury to be done muſt be greatly overbalanced by the advantages that are juſt ſtated. To expoſe our frontiers to the Indians or Engliſh without any guard—to diſmiſs all continental officers—recal our foreign miniſters—to ſuffer commerce and the world at large to take care of themſelves—to ſuffer the credulous in other countries, who have truſted us with their money in the hour of danger to ſuck their paws and learn wiſdom by experience—to give up all the chances of being truſted in the future, and all claims to political honeſty—to withdraw ourſelves from the union, and not be numbered among the States—theſe are triſles, when compared to the vaſt ſavings that we have in view. Whatever ſhare of innocence we may have, let us at leaſt be *cunning* as ſerpents.

It has been argued, that the ſcarcity of a circulating medium has rendered paper money neceſſary. This argument however we ſhall not urge, becauſe it may be diſputed. There are people who contend that no man ſhould expect to get money unleſs he has an equivalent to give in exchange, and that whoever at this time has produce to ſell may readily obtain the full value for it, either in gold or in ſuch goods as he needs. It is true that dollars are not quite ſo plenty as in the year 1780, but the means of trade are rather better, becauſe more ſtable. However, there is a remaining argument in favour of paper money.

By the treaty of peace Britiſh merchants are to meet with no legal impediment in recovering their debts. They certainly muſt be content to receive ſuch money as we receive. If we ſo manage our money, as that one hundred weight of tobacco ſhall be worth ten pounds, we ſhall pay our debts with much eaſe; and the caſe will be twice as good, ſhould tobacco fell for £. 20 per cent. Nothing can be wanted in this buſineſs to make us a completely happy people, but a project which has lately been mentioned, viz. The plan for ſending our paper to foreign countries, and cauſing them to receive it in payment for goods, by way of reciprocity, or in the ſame manner that we receive their gold and ſilver. In this caſe, we might probably retain as much ſilver in the country as might ſerve to make tea-ſpoons and ſome few trinkets, and we might double our preſent importations of dry goods. Since Congreſs has adjourned to this ſtate, it is propoſed to addreſs them on this ſubject, and requeſt them, by a ſpecial treaty with foreign courts, to eſtabliſh this paper, and cauſe it to be received by them in all payments whatever.

OLD LEATHER CASE.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

	Dollars.	90ths.
Received November 15, 1783,	2094	62

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed the Supreme Ruler of all human events to diſpoſe the hearts of the late belligerent powers to put a period to the effuſion of human blood, by proclaiming a ceſſation of all hoſtilities by ſea and land; and theſe United States are not only happily reſcued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been ſo long expoſed, but their freedom, ſovereignty, and independence, ultimately acknowledged: AND WHEREAS, in the progreſs of a conteſt, on which the moſt eſſential rights of human nature depended, the interpoſition of Divine Providence in our favour hath been moſt abundantly and moſt graciouſly manifeſted, and the citizens of theſe United States have every reaſon for praiſe and gratitude to the God of their ſalvation: IMPRESSED, THEREFORE, with an exalted ſenſe of the bleſſings by which we are ſurrounded, and of our entire dependence on that Almighty Being, from whoſe goodneſs and bounty they are derived; the United States in congreſs aſſembled do recommend it to the ſeveral ſtates to ſet apart the SECOND THURSDAY IN DECEMBER next as a day of public thankſgiving; that all the people may then aſſemble to celebrate, with grateful hearts and united voices, the praiſes of their Supreme and all Bountiful Benefactor, for his numberleſs favours and mercies; that he hath been pleaſed to conduct us in ſafety through all the perils and viciſſitudes of the war: that he hath given us unanimity and reſolution to adhere to our juſt rights: that he hath raiſed up a powerful ally to aſſiſt us in ſupporting them, and hath ſo far crowned our united efforts with ſucceſs, that in the courſe of the preſent year hoſtilities have ceaſed, and we are left in the undiſputed poſſeſſion of our liberties and independence, and of the fruits of our own lands, and in the free participation of the treaſures of the ſea: that he hath proſpered the labour of our huſbandmen with plentiful harveſts: and above all, that he hath been pleaſed to continue to us the light of the bleſſed goſpel, and ſecured to us, in the fulleſt extent, the rights of conſcience, in faith and worſhip. And while our hearts overflow with gratitude, and our lips ſet forth the praiſes of our great Creator, that we alſo offer up fervent applications, that it may pleaſe him to pardon all our offences, to give wiſdom and unanimity to our public councils, to cement all our citizens in the bonds of affection, and to inſpire them with an earneſt regard for the national honour and intereſt, to enable them to improve the days of proſperity by every good work, and to be lovers of peace and tranquillity: that he may be pleaſed to bleſs us in our huſbandry, our commerce and navigation, to ſmile upon our ſeminaries and means of education, to cauſe pure religion and virtue to flouriſh, to give peace to all nations, and to fill the world with his glory.

DONE by the United States in congreſs aſſembled. Witneſs his excellency ELIAS BOUDINOT, our preſident, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States of America the eighth.

ELIAS BOUDINOT, preſident.
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Calvert county, November 18, 1783.

On the 22d day of December next will be expoſed to ſale, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate on a creek called Battle-creek, the two following tracts of land, viz. Part of a tract of land called Letchworth, and part of a tract of land called Brook-Place Manor, lying contiguous to each other, and containing together about 800 acres, and being ſituate on a navigable creek is very convenient to trade, as well as commodious to fiſhing and oyſtering; the land is fertile, well watered and timbered, and has a ſufficient quantity of meadow lands, ſome of which is improved; the buildings thereon are, a commodious new brick houſe, a kitchen, a large new barn, and ſundry out-houſes. At the ſame time will be ſold a valuable mill ſeat, granted in the year 1737, for 99 years, by virtue of a writ of ad quod damnum, and renewable for ever. Likewiſe will be ſold at the ſame time and place, ſundry negroes, conſiſting of men, women, children, boys, and girls. Likewiſe, ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſers, on giving bond with ſecurity if required. A general warrant will be given for the above mentioned lands, and the purchaſer put in poſſeſſion thereof immediately.

1 9. wolf MOSES P. DUKE.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 22d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the houſe lately belonging to Mr. John Lanſdale, in Prince-George's county, deceaſed,

A PARCEL of negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children; likewiſe ſome ſtock, and houſhold furniture. The above to be ſold for ſix months credit, on bond with good ſecurity.

ISAAC LANSDALE, executor.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts by Chriſtmas, legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment. 1 ad 7/6

November, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly of Maryland, after this advertiſement has been publiſhed two months, to bring in a bill to alter the road through Bridge-town, in Kent county, ſo as to run from a ſtone, ſet up near the ſmith's ſhop in the ſaid town, north on the line of diviſion between my lots and the lands belonging to the heirs or deviſees of the late Thomas Gilpin, to the north-eaſt corner of the ſaid lots, and from thence in the ſame direction to interſect the road commonly called the Saſſafras road, at or near the place where it croſſed by another road leading from Gilpin's old mill to Cheſter town. w 8

1 ad 16/10 ABRAHAM FALCONER.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

December 2, 1783.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, this day, near Mr. Mann's tavern, a certificate in his name, ſigned C. Richmond, aud. gen. No. 4485, ſum ſeventy-eight pounds nineteen ſhillings and eleven-pence. Any perſon delivering the ſame to the auditor-general, ſhall receive the above reward. It is of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, notice being given to all the officers to ſtop payment thereof.

1 ad 7/6 JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

Annapolis, December 3, 1783.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip NONSUCH, from London, and to be ſold at reaſonable prices, for caſh or good tobacco, by

WILLIAMS & NETH,

at their ſtore on the dock,

BROWN,
Blue,
Stone colour,
Green,
Black, and
Lead coloured ſuperfine clothes,
Brown,
Blue,
Black, and
Light coloured ſecond clothes.
Double mill'd drab cloth.
Brown and mixed coatings.
Roſe and ſtriped blankets.
Fearnoughts, halfthicks.
Striped linſey.
Flannels. Shalloons.
Durants. Moreens.
Black princes ſtuff.
Bombaret.
Calimancoes.
Mens ſhoes.
Womens calimanco ditto.
Childrens Morocco ditto.
Mohair buttons.
Sewing ſilk, twiſt.
White & coloured threads.
Diaper and Holland tapes.
Garters.
Mens and boys fine and coarſe hats.
Sail twine.
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linen.
9-8 and 5-4 wide ditto ſheetings.
9-8 brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings.
German dowlas.
German and Britiſh oſnabrigs.
Calicoes and chintzes.
Linen and lawn pocket-handkerchiefs.
Crimſon collar-velvet.
5-4 wide book muſlin.
Jaconet ditto.
Catgut. Black taſte.
Black and white lace and edging.
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Black ſatin pelong.
White, pink, blue half ell Perſians.
Black half ell mode.
Ditto yard wide double ditto.
Rich black ſatin Florentine.
China cups and ſaucers.
Dittto bowls.
An aſſortment of queen's ware.
Writing paper.
Ink powder, ink cake, waſers.
Playing cards.
Sweeping & hearth brooms.
Shoe, buckles and ſcrubbing bruſhes.
Ivory and horn combs.
Mens and womens white and coloured gloves.
Silk, cotton, thread, and worſted hoſe.
Bottle corks.
Pins.
Whitechapel and common needles.
Sail needles.
Nails, 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20d.
Cheſtlocks, padlocks, ſtocklocks, cupboard, and baglocks.
HL hinges.
Double wormed gimblets.
Files and raſps.
Carpenters rules.
Braſs cocks.
Elegant braſs pillar firedogs.
Poliſhed ſteel ditto, with braſs heads.
Fire ſhovels and tongs with braſs heads.
Copper teakettles.
Iron ditto, new make.
Pewter diſhes and plates.
Knives and forks, penknives.
Razors, ſciſſars.
White metal table and teaſpoons.
Plated and common ſhoe and knee buckles.
Plated ſpurs.
Gilt and plated buttons.
Gunpower, ſhot.
Weſton ſnuff.
Porter.
Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe.
Hyſon, congo, and bohea tea.
Loaf ſugar.
Black pepper.
Ground ginger.
Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace.
Fig and powder blue.
Muſtard.
Saltpetre.
Flour ſulphur.
Glauber and Epſom ſalts.
Jeſuits bark.
Antimony.

They have alſo for ſale, ready made ſhirts coarſe and fine, ready made coarſe cloaths, yarn hoſe, ſaddles and bridles, gunlocks, Madeira wine, ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, French brandy, linſeed oil, by the gallon or larger quantity, coffee, chocolate, muſcovado and Spaniſh white ſugar, with many other articles. 1

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by William Watſon, living near Annapolis, a black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 ad 7/6

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Eunuch, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceaſed, for the payment of his juſt debts, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day,

A MERCHANT MILL in tolerable repair, with two pair of ſtones, one of which is excellent French bur; the hoiſting, bolting, and fan to clean wheat, all go by water, ſituated on the head of Still-pond-creek, near the middle of Kent county, Maryland, the well known garden ſpot of that ſtate, in a rich neighbourhood, where large quantities of the beſt wheat in the world is raiſed, and an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or any public buſineſs, and has water carriage from the mill door to Baltimore, Head of Elk, Back-creek, &c. Credit will be given for great part of the purchaſe money, on approved ſecurity.

2 RASIN GALE,
ST. LEGER EVERITT,
ISAAC PERKINS, } truſtees.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

November 12, 1783.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber at Annapolis, the 12th of October, a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has four white feet, his hind legs are white half way up, and a blaze face, trots and gallops, and when fretted carries his head very high. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, living at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch of Patowmack-river, ſhall receive the above reward.

2 DANIEL CARROLL.

October 3, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.

w8 MORDECAI SMITH.

Annapolis, Maryland, October 23, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Monday night the 23d of September last, a BAY HORSE, thirteen hands high, six years old last spring, no brand, paces, trots, and gallops, has a white speck in his right eye next his ear, a small star in his forehead, and was shod all fours when he went away. Whoever secures said horse so that the subscriber may get him again, (or brings him home) if taken up within this state shall have four specie dollars reward, if out of the state eight dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN HAYFOLD, in Baltimore, or the subscriber,

6 FREDERICK GRAMMAR.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.*

17

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsey petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr. John Wynn, of Prince-George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave. 3 ROBERT DARNALL.

St. Mary's county, November 6, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in St. Mary's county, on St. Clement's-bay, containing about 370 acres; the land is remarkably level and rich, and well adapted to farming and planting, and is well timbered; the shore abounds with excellent fish and oysters in the season. One year's credit will be given for the purchase money, on giving bond with approved security.

JEREMIAH JORDAN,
JOHN ALLEN THOMAS,
STEPHEN TARLTON, } trustees.

All the creditors of Ignatius Craycraft, who have not come in under the trust, are requested to meet on the day of sale or send their accounts by that day, otherwise they will be excluded, as the accounts will be closed on that day.

3 JEREMIAH JORDAN,
JOHN ALLEN THOMAS,
STEPHEN TARLTON, } trustees.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

14

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,

WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped hollands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by

CLAUDE *and* FRENCH.

Annapolis, October 25, 1783.

THE commissioner appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the state of Maryland, and to liquidate and settle in specie value, all certificates given for supplies by public officers, to individuals, and other claims against the United States by individuals; for supplies furnished the army, the transportation thereof, and contingent expences thereon, within the said state; Gives notice, that he will attend at his office in this city, from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon, to liquidate and settle the claims of such citizens as can conveniently apply; and that he will also attend in sundry districts throughout the state, of which public notice will be given, at the court-houses in the said districts.

5

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

11 JAMES CLERK.

Charles-town, Cæcil county, state of Maryland, October 6, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, and the neighbourhood thereof, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of said town, to sell what is commonly called the public ground, on the water, and every other public ground in said town, so that neither public or private property may be injured thereby.

7 w8

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

A LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

6 W. H. M'PHERSON.

To be SOLD in Berkely county, Virginia,

A TRACT of land, containing 900 acres of the first quality, with plenty of meadow and never failing springs, a good stone house, orchards, &c. or it will be divided into two lots of 400 and 500 acres, and either sold. For further particulars enquire of John Cooke, Esq; near Harpur's ferry, in the said county, or of the subscriber in Annapolis.

3 JAMES NOURSE.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by

tf NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

On Monday the 8th day of next December, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, (if not sold before that time at private sale) at the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Ratcliff, on Carroll's manor, in Anne-Arundel county,

ABOUT seventy very valuable slaves, as valuable as any that have been sold by the subscriber. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole number is sold. Bond with approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually; on failure whereof, the principal will be demanded, and suit brought if not paid. On complying with the above conditions, three years credit will be given.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale, a considerable quantity of stock, cattle, horses, and hogs, for current money, on bond with security being given, payable in twelve months.

2 CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

November 25, 1783.

On Saturday the 20th of December next, will be sold at public sale, in Annapolis, for cash or credit,

A FULL blood bay MARE—got by Sweeper—five years old—full fifteen hands high—in foal by African.—

A full blood bay MARE—got by Careless—four years old—in foal by Mr. Carroll's Badger.—

Also sundry other full blood fillies and colts.—Their pedigrees at large will be shewn at the sale by

2 JOHN CRAGGS.

Prince-George's county, November 20, 1783.

LOST,

A CERTIFICATE of Thomas Harrison, granted by the state of Maryland for £.86 4 2, bearing date the 12th day of December 1781, No. 1280; all persons, and particularly public collectors, are cautioned against receiving it, or taking any assignment of it, as I mean to obtain a duplicate from the proper authority.

2 WILLIAM LAMAR.

By the COMMITTEE *of* GRIEVANCES *and* COURTS *of* JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

3 W. H. M'PHERSON, *clk.*

November 15, 1783.

To be SOLD on three years credit,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about 470 acres of land, situate and lying in Prince-George's county, near the Brick church, about ten miles from Bladensburg, six miles from Upper Marlborough, and the same distance from Queen-Anne; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of woodland to support the plantation for ever, and about 60 acres of as fine rich meadow as any in the state, the most of which with little trouble may be put down in grass; the improvements are, two old dwelling houses, overseer's house, negro quarters, two new tobacco houses 50 and 60 feet long, with good apple orchards, &c. the plantation all under good fence, and in fine order for cropping. The subscriber will also sell his store houses in Queen-Anne, with 18 acres of land adjoining the same. I will be exceedingly obliged to all persons indebted to me on any account whatever, to make payment as soon as possible; those that have open accounts or interest long due on bonds, &c. that will not in a short time close their open accounts, and renew their bonds, &c. may expect suits will be commenced against them to the next courts, to compel payments.

2 SINGLETON WOOTTON.

November 11, 1783.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the last will and testament of Lewis Griffith, at his late dwelling house in Calvert county, on Saturday the 6th day of December, for ready money only,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, the crop and plantation utensils, with household furniture.

MORDECAI SMITH,
3X EDWARD TILLARD, } executors.

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